

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Jan. 12.—A joint resolution asking an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of Michigan city harbor, was laid on the table—ayes 26, noes 16. A discussion on the expenditures of the Constitutional Convention; and also, on the merits of the negro exclusion bill, occupied most of the day.

Jan. 13.—A joint resolution asking of Congress an appropriation to erect a building on the Governor's circle, for the use of the United States, the State, and the city of Indianapolis, was defeated—ayes 18, noes 19. A bill passed to allow Railroad companies to receive lands, lots, and other real estate on subscription for stocks.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the 13th Article of the constitution in relation to the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, came up, and after a spirited debate, the motion of Mr. Davis to strike out the section to inflict a penalty upon negroes and mulattoes for coming into the State, in violation of the constitution, was adopted by a vote of ayes 23, noes 21. The bill was then engrossed.

Jan. 14.—No business of importance was transacted to-day.

Jan. 15.—A debate ensued on the bill reported from the judiciary committee, to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. A motion to amend the bill so as to make the reporter elective by the people, was adopted.

Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, was amended as follows: The Reporter to be elected by the people at the next general election; until the next general election a Reporter *pro tem*, shall be elected by the Legislature. The bill was then engrossed.

Mr. Holloway introduced a joint resolution to transfer a printing plant from the Cathedral in Mexico to the Catholic Church in this city. An animated discussion arose, in which the justice of the Mexican War was fully canvassed.

Jan. 17. The vote was reconsidered by which the joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate money to erect a building on the Governor's circle, in Indianapolis, was defeated, and the joint resolution referred to the committee on finance.

A joint resolution asking of Congress a donation of land in the Vincennes land district, for the benefit of common schools in said district.

A joint resolution in relation to mistakes in the purchase of lands in this State.

A bill to extend the time of final payment for University lands, &c.

A bill authorizing Circuit Courts to change the names of persons and corporations, passed.

The bill to enforce the provisions of article 13 of the Constitution, failed for want of a constitutional majority, ayes 23, noes 15.

The Homestead exemption bill was made the order of the day for the first Monday in February.

During the week various resolutions were offered and reports made from committees, in both Houses, which will be found on reference to the extended reports.

HOUSE.—Jan. 12.—A bill to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; and

A joint resolution asking Congress for an appropriation to erect an Armory at Evansville, were passed.

Mr. Manson introduced a resolution for the abolition of all laws for the collection of debt; which was voted down by a very large majority.

Jan. 13.—A bill for the formation of limited partnerships; and

A bill to amend the 6th section of the act for the incorporation of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, approved January 19, 1846, were indefinitely postponed.

The House concurred in a report from the judiciary committee, that they had no constitutional power to alter or establish a State road, except by general law.

Jan. 14.—A bill authorizing Prosecuting Attorneys to occupy grand jury rooms as offices, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was introduced for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 23d of February, but was amended so as to read "when we get through our business," and agreed to.

A bill for holding the Circuit Court in the 8th judicial district;

A bill for the uniform enumeration of certain lands in Monroe county, reserved for a State Seminary; and

A bill (Senate) for the relief of purchasers of school lands, where no record has been made; were passed.

Jan. 15.—The day was spent in discussing the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts.

Jan. 17.—On motion of Mr. Torbet, a select committee of three was appointed to inquire into the best means of publishing and circulating the laws.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts. Numerous amendments were offered, all of which were voted down. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as reported by the committee, by a vote of ayes 49, noes 35.

Is it so?

Mr. Holloway, in his speech in the Senate, on Monday, stated that the democratic party of Wayne county, were as bitterly opposed to the Mexican War as we are. Now we should like to know of our friends of the Jeffersonian and Cambridge City News, if this statement is true. The Democratic party of Indiana sustained the administration of Mr. Polk, and maintained the justice and necessity of the war, and the declaration of Senator Holloway is the first intimation we have had that the Democracy of Wayne formed an exception. It is well known that Mr. Holloway opposed the Mexican War. In the speech alluded to, he eulogized the infamous speech of Mr. Corwin in the United States Senate, and declared that he would rather have been the author of that speech than the proudest General that ever commanded an army, and that he would teach his children to reverence it, and that in the history of our country it should be placed side by side with the declaration of Independence; thus placing Thomas Corwin superior to Washington, or the authors of that glorious declaration.

Mr. Holloway is certainly entitled to his own opinion; and if the Whig party of Indiana choose to make his views a part of their platform, we have no right to object; but we do object to his making his democratic constituents in old Wayne responsible for such monstrous sentiments. It cannot be possible that David P. Holloway, with his views and opinions in relation to the Mexican War, fairly represents the feelings and sentiments of the Democratic party of that county. That he represents the Whigs, we have no doubt, and let him, therefore, when he utters such sentiments, speak for his Whig friends, and not include Democrats.

Gen. Lane.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Argus, alluding to the speech of Gen. Lane, at the 8th of January Dinner, says:

"Gen. Lane's speech last night elicited warm admiration for its wit, hard sense, and hearty sympathy with the oppressed. It was a real Democratic speech. Every speaker, however, abundant in one grand thought—that of success, next November, to the Democracy."

The Terre Haute Journal says that Don S. B. Gookins has not resigned. We made the statement on the authority of a member who we thought ought to know.

Names of Delegates omitted.

J. W. SANBERRY, Secy.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Fitch has been reappointed as one of the members of the Smithsonian Institution.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1852.

Senate met.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. Dawson, from the committee on the judiciary, that it is inexpedient to make sheriffs ex-officio administrators in cases where no one is found willing to administer. Concurred in.

By Mr. Logan, from the same committee, returning joint resolution of the House in relation to patents, with the opinion that it is inexpedient to legislate on that subject. Concurred in.

Resolutions introduced.

On motion of Mr. Emerson, the resolution offered by him on yesterday, to rescind the resolution, adopted a few days since, to adjourn over the afternoon of each day, was taken from the table and adopted.

By Mr. Dawson instructing the committee on swamp lands to report a bill containing substantially the following provisions:

1. Authorizing county auditors to sell said lands at the highest price they will bring, not less than \$1 25 per acre.

2. Authorizing commissioners to drain said lands, the expense of said draining to be paid out of the proceeds of the lands sold, not exceeding 10,000 dollars to each county.

3. Persons residing on said lands may purchase the same, not exceeding 160 acres, at \$1 25 per acre, and to make provisions to secure to such persons unable to buy such lands the value of the improvements they may have made upon the same. Adopted.

By Mr. Emerson, instructing the committee on printing to report a bill to elect a State Printer by the people. Adopted.

The order of business was suspended, and

On motion of Mr. Eddy, Mr. Dawson was added to the committee on swamp lands.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Holloway yesterday, in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedral in Mexico, pending at the adjournment, came up, when Mr. Reid withdrew his motion to reject and the resolution passed to a second reading.

Mr. Craves moved to reconsider the vote taken on the passage of the joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate money to erect a public building on the Governor's Circle, in Indianapolis. Carried—ayes 26, noes 11.

On motion of Mr. Emerson, the joint resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

Bills introduced.

By Mr. Emerson, to set apart county dividends in railroads to support of common schools.

By Mr. Emerson, prescribing the time for the commencement of actions other than for the recovery of real property, &c.

By Mr. Slack, providing for districting the State of Indiana into Congressional Districts.

Bills on their Third Reading.

A joint resolution asking of Congress a donation of land in the Vincennes land district, for the benefit of common schools in said district. Passed—ayes 40, noes 35.

A joint resolution of the House in relation to mistakes in the purchase of lands in the State of Indiana. Passed—ayes 35, noes 20.

Bill of the House to extend the time of final payment for University lands, &c. Passed—ayes 35, noes 1.

Bill of the House authorizing Circuit Courts to change the names of persons and corporations. Passed—ayes 39, noes none.

Bill of the House to authorize railroad companies to borrow money, &c.

Mr. Berry moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Berry then moved to reconsider the vote on adopting the amendment. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Slack, the bill was recommitted to a select committee of Messrs. Slack, Henton, Mickle, Dunn, and Knapp.

A bill to enforce the provisions of article thirteen of the Constitution of Indiana.

Mr. Reid made an extended argument to prove that the thirteenth article of the Constitution is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and against the provisions of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Berry moved a call of the previous question, which was seconded.

The main question being upon the passage of the bill, it failed for want of a constitutional number of votes in its favor.

Ayes—Messrs. Alexander, Athon, Berry, Brugh, Crawford, Davis, Delavan, Emerson, Hanna, Hatfield, Henton, Hester, Hicks, James, Knowlton, Logan, Mickle, Miller, Slack, Sleeth, Spann, Turman, and Walker—23.

Noes—Messrs. DeFrees, Dunn, Eddy, Goodman, Hickman, Holloway, Kendall, Kinnard, McCarty, Milliken, Reid, Teegarden, Washburn, Winsteadley, and Withers—15.

On motion of Mr. Slack, the order of business was suspended, and messages of the House were taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Hanna moved to take from the table the Homestead Exemption bill, and make it the special order of the day for the first Monday in February. Carried.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

The House met.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Gibson, Reynolds, Buskirk, Nelson, Lavery and Stuart.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. Behm, from the judiciary committee, reporting a bill for arbitration and umpirage; which was read the first time.

By Mr. Stanfield, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill for the organization of plant and Adamant roads, reporting the same back with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Holman, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a petition of citizens of Monroe county, reporting that special laws are unconstitutional, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition; agreed to.

By Mr. Beach, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a petition from Jesse Eder, of Monroe county, asking to have repealed the 37th section of the 35th chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1843, that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition; agreed to.

By Mr. McDonald, from committee on swamp lands, reporting a bill to regulate the sale of the swamp lands donated by the United States, to the State of Indiana, and providing for the drainage of the same; read the first time.

[This bill makes county auditors agents to sell the swamp lands in the different counties. The Governor is empowered to appoint one commissioner in each county, in which there are swamp lands, under whose superintendence the lands are to be drained. The expenses of drainage are to be paid from the amount of the proceeds received from the sales of the said lands. No lands are to be sold for less than \$1 25 per acre. After paying all expenses the balance of the proceeds is to be deposited with the Treasurer of State, for the purposes of common schools.]

Resolutions offered.

The resolution introduced on yesterday by Mr. Taggart for holding afternoon sessions, coming up in order, it was agreed to.

By Mr. English, that there be printed with the communication of the Auditor of State, relative to the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, certain resolutions of that body; adopted.

By Mr. McDonald, from the select committee on free banking, inquiring into the expediency of grafting into a bill the following provisions:

It shall not be lawful for the president, directors, trustees, cashier, or other officers, clerk or agent of any bank, to make dividends, except from the profits arising from the business of the bank.

To divide, withdraw, or in any manner pay to the stockholders, or any part of them, any part of the capital stock, or reduce such capital stock without the consent of the General Assembly.

To purchase and hold such real estate, and no more than shall be necessary for its banking house, and such personal property as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business.

Not to loan or discount, to any president, cashier, clerk, or other subordinate officer thereof, or upon any part or obligation upon which any such president, cashier, clerk, or other subordinate officer shall be liable.

No bank shall, directly or indirectly, sell any of its gold or silver coin, or export the same out of the State, nor shall any bank employ any broker to transact any business, or be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, with any broker or in any brokerage business.

To apply any portion of the funds, property, assets or effects of their bank, directly or indirectly, to the purchase of shares of its own stock or to the purchase of stock in any other bank, company, or corporation.

To make any loan or discount upon the pledge of its own stock as security, or the pledge of any stock of any other bank, company, or corporation, or to receive any such shares in payment of any debt due to their bank.

To receive from any other stockholder in exchange for the shares, bonds, or other evidence of debt of their own institution, shares of the capital stock of such other corporation, or to receive in such exchange the notes, bonds, or other evidence of debt issued by such

corporation; *Provided*, nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent any bank from receiving the circulating notes of any other bank in deposit, or in payment of debt.

To discount or receive any note or other evidence of debt, the payment of any stock of their bank required to be paid, or any part thereof, or with intent of preventing the means of making such payment.

To discount or receive any note or other evidence of debt with intent of enabling any stockholder in their bank to withdraw any part of the money paid by him on their stock.

To loan or discount to any stockholder or director, upon any note or other evidence of debt, or to permit any director or stockholder to become liable in any form to their bank, to a greater amount than one-half the capital stock of such stockholder or director actually possessed by him.

To loan to any one individual, whether stockholder, director, or otherwise, upon any note or other evidence of debt, or to any firm or to any one or more individuals comprising a firm in the aggregate, or to permit any individual or firm, or individuals comprising a firm in the aggregate, to become indebted to such bank at any one time to a greater amount than one-twelfth of the capital stock of such bank.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Doughty, authorizing the door-keeper to purchase envelopes for the use of the members of the House; adopted.

Mr. Torbet, that a select committee of three be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the means of publishing and circulating the laws; adopted.

By Mr. Hay of Clark, for going into the election of two Commissioners for the Insane Asylum of Indiana on Wednesday next; adopted.

By Mr. Thompson, to dispense with giving notices to non-resident land holders by a resident land holder, when he is about to make a survey of his lands; adopted.

Orders of the Day.

The bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts, coming up.

The question being on the agreement to the amendment of Mr. English, to place Lawrence and Monroe in the 2d District, and Scott and Clark in the 3d, it was decided in its favor.

The question then recurred on striking out the original bill and inserting the substitute submitted by Mr. Stuart.

Mr. Stuart withdrew the bill he had formerly offered, and introduced the following as a substitute:

1. Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Knox, Davies, and Martin.

2. Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Washington, Orange, and Lawrence.

3. Brown, Elkhart, Jackson, Jennings, Scott, Jefferson, and Switzerland.

4. Ohio, Dearborn, Ripley, Deatur, Franklin, and Rush.

5. Fayette, Union, Wayne, Henry, Randolph, and Morgan.

6. Hancock, Shelby, Johnson, Marion, Hendricks, and Morgan.

7. Green, Monroe, Owen, Putnam, Parke, Vigo, Clay, and Sullivan.

8. Vermilion, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Clinton, and Boone.

9. Carroll, Cass, Miami, Fulton, Marshall, Laporte, Putnam, Pulaski, White, Benton, Jasper, Lake, and Porter.

10. St. Joseph, Elkhart, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Whitley, and Allen.

11. Adams, Wells, Huntington, Walash, Jay, Blackford, Grant, Howard, Tipton, Madison, and Hamilton.

12. The last five of the above named gentlemen were desired to get into Congress, or whether it should be done with a view to accommodate the whole people by taking into account the population, commercial interests, and contiguous territory.

The President declared the resolution to be out of order, as the Senate had refused to refer.

Mr. Dunn, then, for the purpose of giving Mr. McCarty an opportunity of offering his resolution, moved to reconsider the vote on referring.

Mr. Hanna hoped the Senate would not reconsider. He did not think the Senate desired to give such insulting instructions as proposed by the gentleman from Marion, and therefore there was no good reason why the vote on referring the bill should be reconsidered.

Mr. Sleeth spoke at some length in favor of the motion to postpone. He wished to offer an amendment to the bill, but he could not do it, because he had not had time to give the bill the consideration necessary to understand it correctly.

Mr. Reid wished to have time for consideration, and favored the motion to postpone.

Mr. Dunn suggested an amendment providing that no member of the present Legislature shall be eligible to a seat in the next Congress.

Mr. Hanna favored the motion to postpone.

The question being upon the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill on Wednesday next, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 24, noes 15.

On motion of Mr. Saffer, the committee on districting the State was discharged from the further consideration of all bills to that effect, and instructed to return said bills to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned.

4. Switzerland, Ohio, Dearborn, Ripley, Deatur, Rush, and Franklin.

5. Fayette, Union, Wayne, Randolph, Delaware, Henry, and Hancock.

6. Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Morgan, Johnson, and Steuben.

7. Monroe, Owen, Clay, Parke, Vermilion, Vigo, Sullivan, and Green.

8. Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, and Boone.

9. Cass, Miami, Walash, Grant, Blackford, Madison, Hamilton, Tipton, and Howard.

10. Jay, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Allen, De Kalb, Noble, Lagrange, and Steuben.

11. Elkhart, Kosciusko, St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton, Putnam, White, Benton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, Steuben, and Laporte.

Mr. Sleeth moved to refer it to the committee on districting the State.

Mr. Mickle, for the purpose of testing the opinion of the Senate on the bill, called for a division of the question, which was ordered.

The question being on referring, it was decided in the negative—ayes 15, noes 24.

Mr. Saffer, in support of the present opportunity to set himself right before the people of the fourth district. He was thankful to the Senate for this opportunity of placing himself in the proper position before his constituents.

He said that the fourth district had been set in its place, it contained a population of 102,660, 12,000 above the ratio, it was probable that the Legislature would desire to make some alteration. If the question, therefore, came up whether to strike out the county and annex it to the fourth district, or to strike out Switzerland and attach it to a democratic district, he would be compelled to favor the latter.

Switzerland county had but slight relations, commercial or any other, with Dearborn county. Much of the business of Switzerland county, which was not transacted in her own borders was done at Madison.

On the contrary, Rush and Dearborn counties were connected together by all the ties that bind man to man, socially, politically, and commercially. Almost all the business of Rush county was done in Dearborn county, and he held it to be a political sin to detach Rush county from the fourth and attach it the fourth district; it would be sacrificing Rush county—while Switzerland county, if stricken off would be in a democratic district.

It would be seen by reference to the election returns of 1848, that while he was beaten in the county of Rush for the office he held 65 votes, he received in the county of Dearborn 273 majorities, the second largest vote he had under this command; the third regular, a gallant company from the latter county—personally he was united to the people of Switzerland county by the strongest ties. He therefore fondly hoped the fourth district might be permitted to remain as he saw it.

Mr. Miller moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Slack opposed the motion, and Mr. Dawson spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Saffer also spoke in favor of the postponement. He desired to have time to examine the bill, and thought the Senate should have time to examine it.

Mr. Spann also desired the motion to postpone, in order to give time for consideration.

Mr. McCarty desired to offer a resolution to refer it to the judiciary committee, with instructions to take into consideration whether the State should be districted with a view of furthering the interests of the Democratic party, and to consider the principle of the Democratic party, to get into Congress, or whether it should be done with a view to accommodate the whole people by taking into account the population, commercial interests, and contiguous territory.

The President declared the resolution to be out of order, as the Senate had refused to refer.

Mr. Dunn, then, for the purpose of giving Mr. McCarty an opportunity of offering his resolution, moved to reconsider the vote on referring.

Mr. Hanna hoped the Senate would not reconsider. He did not think the Senate desired to give such insulting instructions as proposed by the gentleman from Marion, and therefore there was no good reason why the vote on referring the bill should be reconsidered.

Mr. Sleeth spoke at some length in favor of the motion to postpone. He wished to offer an amendment to the bill, but he could not do it, because he had not had time to give the bill the consideration necessary to understand it correctly.

Mr. Reid wished to have time for consideration, and favored the motion to postpone.

Mr. Dunn suggested an amendment providing that no member of the present Legislature shall be eligible to a seat in the next Congress.

Mr. Hanna favored the motion to postpone.

The question being upon the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill on Wednesday next, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 24, noes 15.</